plan. The proposed hydro capacity addition during the Twelfth Plan period is targeted at 20,000 MW.

(b) The hydro capacity programme for the current year *i.e.* 2009-10 is 845 MW. Out of this, 39 MW has been commissioned so far.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government for timely completion of the Hydro Electric Projects in order to achieve the capacity addition plan during the current Five Year Plan:-

- Rigorous monitoring of capacity of on-going generation projects.
- Strengthening of monitoring mechanism to achieve targets, both at the conception stage as well as during execution by way of regular review meetings to remove the various bottlenecks identified.
- Minimization of contractual problems so as to avoid delays during project execution.
- Sensitization industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening vendor base for the Main Plant equipments.
- Advance procurement of critical material and tie-up of necessary funds for successful completion of the projects.

Tenth Five Year Plan targets for UMPPs

3326. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made against the targets set in the Central, State and private sectors during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) the reasons for under achievement in each sector; and

(c) the status of employment, construction, testing and initiation against the targets of nine ultra mega power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Sector-wise target/achievement of capacity during Tenth Five Year Plan is as under:-

Sector	Target	Achivement
Central Sector	22832	13005
State Sector	11157	6244.64
Private Sector	7121	1930.6
Total	41110	21180.24

(b) The major reasons for under achievement during Tenth Plan are as under:-

- Delay in placement of order – mainly Civil Works and Balance of Plants (BoP).

- Delay and non-sequential supply of material for Main Plant and Balance of Plants (BoPs).
- Shortage of skilled manpower for erection and commissioning.
- Contractual dispute between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors/ sub-contractors.
- Inadequate deployment of construction machinery.
- Shortage of Fuel (Gas and Nuclear)
- Delay in Land Acquisition.
- Delay in erection of infrastructure facilities like reliable construction power supply and roads at project sites.
- Delay in clearance/investment decision.
- Delay in environmental clearance, R and R issues, delay in signing of MOU, Court cases
- Law and Order Problems.

(c) Out of nine Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) originally envisaged, three UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat and Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh have already been awarded and transferred to identified developers and the projects are at different stages of implementation. In respect of the fourth UMPP, *i.e.* Tillaiya in Jharkhand, the Letter of Intent was issued to the successful bidder on 12.2.2009.

Commencement of the bidding process in respect of the remaining five UMPPs, *i.e.* in Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka is contigent upon the availability of various requisite clearance including land and water availability from the respective State Government.

Allocation of power to Karnataka

3327. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of power allocation to Karnataka from the Central Generating Stations (CGS) is less as compared to other neighbouring States;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to increase the share, at par with other neighbouring States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The prevailing allocation of power to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Puducherry from the Central Generating Stations of the Southern Region is 1,500-1,548 MW, 2,921-3,010 MW, 3,207-3,132 MW, 1,192-1,197 MW and 310 MW respectively.

The relative difference in the allocation of power to Karnataka as compared to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is mainly due to (i) Andhra Pradesh having a dedicated stations of